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VIOLA DISCUSSES NATIONAL ISSUES, RETIREMENT

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1209 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] San Miguel, Tucuman, 31 Aug (NA)--Argentine army commander Roberto Viola has disclosed that the armed forces political proposal will be issued after 15 November. He also added that he is thinking of retiring next year and that although he does not discard the possibility that he will be appointed the successor of President Jorge Videla, he believes that it is more likely that this will not happen.

When asked whether he is thinking of retiring next year, General Viola said: "In principle, yes. I say in principle because any important event may take place which would change this situation. I do not want to give any examples but after some thought anyone can realize what events would stop me from retiring."

About the Beagle negotiations he said that "right now there is a pause, but this does not mean that there is an interruption in the negotiations. This pause will rather give the Pope some time to reflect on the reports which have been submitted by Argentina and Chile."

Viola added that the negotiations will resume in Rome in the second half of September and that "the agreement must uphold our national dignity and our sovereignty."

The army commander made this statement in a press conference he held yesterday. Asked about the possibility of being appointed the next president in the military process, he said: "There are many possibilities that I may be appointed but there are more possibilities that I may not be appointed."

About the date on which the political proposal will be issued, Viola said he could not give an exact date but that "it will be after 15 November."

He noted that at the military junta meeting on Wednesday "the first drafts of the proposal were discussed" but he said that "no principle of agreement is yet in sight."

A journalist asked him when the time for dialog and participation will start. Viola answered: "Immediately after the proposal, the basis for the program is established. This will be the basis for developing a dialog."

Answering another question he said: "The role of political parties will be specified in that proposal and in the political parties reorganization process."

Viola added: "It is very difficult to ban all traditional political parties through a decree. I believe that all of them will play a very important role through their activities in the next period."

About plans for replacing military governors by civilians, Viola said that "there is nothing of this sort being planned. Gradually, when the situation allows it, the provincial governments will be lead by civilians. There is nothing against this."

Asked whether the new law on missing persons will end with the problems on disappearances and charges on missing persons, he said that: "In many cases, yes; in other cases it is up to the decisions made by the relatives of these missing persons, that is, whether they believe they have exhausted all the alternatives."

Asked whether he is planning to meet with the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Viola said that "they have asked to meet with the three armed forces commanders."

He noted: "But this is what they requested. We believe we will meet with them 1 or 2 days after their arrival."

Answering another question, Viola said that "in these 3 and 1/2 years of military government, I believe that the objectives have been achieved in a satisfactory manner." He noted the progress achieved in the field of security and added that "because of this progress our country is now an oasis of peace in the rest of the world."

General Viola added: "It is obvious that we have not achieved the ideal to which we all aspire. We have still not found the conditions to start a new stage which must be characterized with the reorganization of the many sectors in our society, whether labor or political; and which basically should seek to create those necessary elements which will enable the exercise of a representative, republican, federal, strong, stable and modern democracy."

CSO: 3010



## ARGENTINA

### BRIEFS

SWEDISH PARTY; MISSING PERSONS--Stockholm, 31 Aug (AFP)--In a telegram sent to President Jorge Videla, the Swedish Social Democratic Party today expressed its objection to the Buenos Aires government's project in declaring missing persons in Argentina dead. Sten Andersson, secretary of the Social Democratic Party, stated in the message that the implementation of a project of that nature would mean "an insult to the international public opinion as well as to the relatives of the missing person." [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY]

CSO: 3010

BRAZIL

OPEN GOVERNMENT POLICY OUTLOOK ANALYZED

Open Government Policy Continuation

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] Following the example of Justice Minister Petronio Portella, one day earlier, Vice President Aureliano Chaves yesterday admitted that, if the economic crisis gets worse, the government's open-door policy will become more difficult. But he did deny the possibility of the administration adopting a hard line because "President Figueiredo did determine in his search for a democracy that is in tune with the aspirations of our people."

He explained that the Brazilian energy crisis, in spite of the great effort made by the government to minimize the repercussions of high petroleum prices, will not be resolved in short-range terms, nor even in medium-range terms and that patience will therefore be necessary. He thus argued that "radicalism and disorder do not help the country on its way toward a democratic system which is a mature aspiration of the people and a firm decision of the president of the republic."

Worries

After delivering an address at the War College on the state of the nation and the executive branch, the vice president of the republic gave an interview, initially expressing his doubts about the validity of any a priori situation estimate of the economic crisis and its repercussions in terms of government policy.

"It is clear," he said, "that if these economic difficulties get worse, they can constitute a situation that will not prevent us from going forward but that will create difficulties. The administration of President Figueiredo however is prepared to make every effort to overcome these difficulties which, in one way or another, can arise before us on our way to the democratic objectives which the nation seeks."

Mr Aureliano Chaves believes that at this time in his opinion there is no possibility of any backtracking on the government's political design. But, as for the energy crisis, caused by the rise in oil prices, he called attention to one fact:

"There is no short-range or medium-range solution to the energy problem, neither in Brazil, nor in any country of the world that depends on petroleum. The repercussion of this economic problem on Brazil's life obviously and consequently will be a long-term one."

The vice president stressed another viewpoint:

"The open-door policy, which is a mature aspiration of the Brazilian government, cannot live with two things: Disorder and radicalism. Strikes as such and demands are normal. I am entirely in favor of strikes. Within the standards of the law and when used as a last recourse, a strike is perfectly acceptable, it is a part of the social game, and it is inherent in the aspirations which the various social classes have in terms of improving their share of the national income. But a strike that causes deprecation, that sort of thing, obviously changes its nature and becomes a disturbance of the public order and that obviously is not going to help us on our way to a democratic system. It is one thing for you to demand your rights; it is another thing to attack private property, individual safety, and the security of the community as a whole."

#### National Mobilization

A disturbance of public order, such as radicalism, "inevitably leads to excesses," said the vice president of the republic, arguing: "How are you going to defend a house that is being wrecked?" The death of a worker in Belo Horizonte this week was a result of "those excesses, of exacerbation."

Mr Aureliano Chaves thinks that the government has tried to maintain order "with a spirit of reconciliation because the moment and the crisis demand solidarity and patriotism." The energy crisis "is complex and the government specifically is making an attempt to mobilize the national conscience in order at least to attenuate the problem. It must be perfectly clear also that the National Energy Commission by itself cannot resolve the problem, partly also because it is not a decision-making agency but rather an advisory body to the office of the president of the republic. The problem will be solved only through the solidarity of the entire community which will not do anything against its own will."

The vice president of the republic explained that the shortage and high cost of oil, "although it may sometimes be used as a scapegoat," is serious because it involves a product for which there is no substitute at this moment. We have not yet found a fuel that would replace it "in all of its aspects." There are elements that replace it but only in part,

such as alcohol which, to some extent, can "reduce the demand for diesel oil." But there is no substitute for the broad range of petroleum derivatives.

Coal can in part be used to replace fuel oil but its calorific power is only half of that of oil; this means that more coal has to be moved by ship or rail and vessels and trains in turn also consume oil. Even the Brazilian goal of producing 10.7 billion liters of alcohol next year creates a problem: To triple the output of sugar cane, it will be necessary to use a vast quantity of nitrogenated fertilizer which also comes from petroleum.

#### Open-Government Policies Anticipated

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] Justice minister Petronio Portella yesterday for the first time admitted that the economic crisis "undeniably" will create difficulties for the open-government policy "which will always be conducted on the basis of reality and that reality, in turn, is likewise conditioned on the economic level."

He said that, in coping with the crisis, the administration is "diverting a large portion of its effort to the economic sector which has become a priority sector"; but he denied the possibility that the administration might switch to a harder line. In response to violent actions, such as those carried out by the civilian engineering construction workers in Minas Gerais, the government's reaction undoubtedly will come "in equal intensity, to the point necessary to safeguard the peace of the Brazilians."

#### Administration Statement

The minister, who yesterday delivered an address at the War College, used the words "profoundly lamentable" in talking about the events at Belo Horizonte and he said that he hoped that they "will not continue, nor spread."

A government reaction of equal intensity, "always within the terms of the law, stopping those who want to abuse liberty," as far as the minister is concerned does not signify a hardening attitude on the part of the administration but "on the contrary, the development of growing strength because there is no system of government, democratic or otherwise, that can prevail or exist if it does not act during times of emergency."

"The state," he added, "cannot fail to act whenever there is any disturbance of the social peace. It will have to interfere, but, as I said, always within the provisions of the law."

## Political Strategy

Concerning the open-government policy as such, which can be rendered more difficult due to the political crisis, "but which will in no way be compromised," Mr Petronio Portella confirmed the party reform which will be instituted "in some fashion" because that is a firm requirement in Constitutional Amendment No 11.

[Question] Will party reorganization be a mere government maneuver designed to retain its parliamentary majority in Congress?

[Answer] No, because it would be a maneuver quite on its own. Besides, I do not know what you mean by maneuver because we already have a majority, both in Senate and in Chamber.

[Question] Is this majority guaranteed as a result of party reorganization?

[Answer] I also get the impression that we are not going to perform some kind of magic in order to lose the majority. That would mean that the administration would be working against itself. And that is not its intent also because it realizes that its objectives are the same as the objectives of the nation.

[Question] Will the parliamentary majority really influence the party reform?

[Answer] I do not think that it will condition it as such because, so far, in the light of the contacts I have had, I cannot see any reason for stating the problem in the terms in which this question has been put. I believe the majority is tranquil. So far I cannot see anything that would make me change this view. Now, the government certainly will not use its majority to destroy itself.

[Question] In other words, a party reform would not be pushed through in order to break up the party in power. But will something be done to divide the opposition party?

[Answer] No, because the opposition is already divided. On the contrary, the reform perhaps might even be a way to unite it through organically constituted parties.

In the opinion of the minister of justice, the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] "is divided into areas whose antagonism is greater or lesser, depending on the good will or ill will of political observers." He thinks that ARENA [National Renewal Alliance], on the other hand, has not been broken up in the ideological sense but does have "problems involving well-known regional quarrels which can be easily resolved through



understandings." Mr Petronio Portella believes that, to resolve those conflicts, the use of instruments such as party offshoots "is entirely irrelevant."

### End of Open-Government Policy

Sao Paulo O ESTADO SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] Former Rio Grande do Sul governor Sinval Guazzelli yesterday declared in Rio that he does not believe that the strike movements are causing a setback in the process of democratization "because that must have been considered in the course of the prior studies made by President Figueiredo when it was decided to pursue this open-door government policy." He believes that the administration has drawn up an open-door policy program "which is bound to grow quite normally."

Guazzelli said that he is convinced that, in proposing a democratic process, the president himself would have to realize that these demand movements, such as the strikes, would naturally take place quite normally. "It would be highly naive to assume that, after such a long time without an open government policy, there was not going to be any movement when that opening finally materializes."

For the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul, "both the demand movements of the workers and the return, to the country, of the principal figures in Brazilian politics who have been in exile since 1964 and who will have to be amnestied now through the bill that will be voted on in the National Congress, are not going to develop into problems that would interfere with the pursuit of the open-door government policy."

"In proposing amnesty, the administration anticipates that these politicians, especially those who have no major sentence on their records and who have been removed only for merely political reasons and motives, as in the case of Miguel Arraes and Leonel Brizola, would have to want to return to the country's political activities because they are sheltered by the amnesty proposed by the administration itself."

Continuing, Guazzelli said that he is "absolutely calm because I believe that all of this was anticipated in the process leading toward an open government as pursued by the Figueiredo administration. Who knows, with the passage of time, precisely through this fresh political approach, we might develop that political stability which we all desire so that the country may be in a position with greater success to face the economic and social difficulties ahead of it."

## Party Reform

Sinval Guazzelli also said that it is however difficult to figure out the number of parties that will be created as a result of the reform; he does think however that once a decision has been made to return to the multi-party system, "it will be necessary to allow each of the normal tendencies of the various currents of political thinking existing in the country to be able to form their parties."

"I believe that we are not going to have a return to that plethora of parties which we had in the old days; this is precisely what has worried some politicians, perhaps even the minister of justice himself. As I see it therefore, the country's various currents would not allow this to happen. At the same time, we must not a priori limit the parties and we must indeed allow each current, in following the tendency of its own political thinking, to rally around a party program that is in keeping with a political reality."

In the opinion of former governor Sinval Guazzelli, party organization "must be a normal result and development of the various tendencies of political thinking of the Brazilian people."

Senator Dinarte Mariz (ARENA-RN [Rio Grande do Norte]) yesterday in Brasilia predicted the advent of times that would be "extremely difficult for the people and the country" in identifying the economic-social crisis as a factor capable of "blocking the process of the democratic opening." One immediate consequence anticipated by the senator would be the definite sidelining of all politicians over the age of 60 and a lengthy sidelining of the new-generation politicians.

Even if one does believe in the "democratic inclination and sincerity of the proposal of President Joao Figueiredo," Mariz considered "inevitable" the fact that he is going to order a process of institutional hardening in case public order, the principle of authority, and national security itself should be threatened on such a level that he would be left "no other alternative procedure."

Dinarte Mariz said that, this time, "one cannot blame the MDB members of parliament for wanting to radicalize the situation in terms of agitation in the streets" and he admitted that he has no background data for determining up to what point agents of international communism are agitating the masses, as some of the authorities connected with the security sector think. He admitted that "living conditions and even starvation are at the root of the problem."

The ARENA senator believes that the country "will inexorably be heading toward an overall crisis" and he even foresaw the possibility of using the safeguards provided for in the Constitution and the "advance all

the way to the collapse of institutions." For Mariz, who does not wish to come up with any possible solutions for the pessimistic outlook he described, "if the price to pay were to be a dictatorship, it would be high indeed. It has been proven historically that governments pursuing a closed-door policy anywhere in the world are followed by a communist movement which is here to stay, as is likewise demonstrated by history."

#### Crisis Influences Political Opening

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] "As I see it, political detente, direct elections, party reform, and broad amnesty--all of these depend on the economic crisis. If that crisis gets worse, it would threaten the materialization of these developments," predicted senator Luis Cavalcante (ARENA-AL [Alagoas]), a reserve general, former governor of Alagoas and severe critic of the administration's economic-financial policy, stating what he makes out to be the thinking of the majority in Congress.

According to him, the Congress is at last becoming aware of the seriousness of the economic crisis and the repercussions which it can have on the institutional level during this phase of transition toward a democratic system. In August, a month marked by so many crises in recent history, the specter of a hardening of the regime again haunts the Congress. Among MDB members, there are also those who fear a setback to the open-door policy undertaking; they think that this reversal has the solid support of the majority of the Armed Forces.

Contrary to all the prior meetings, the last gathering of the ARENA delegation on the federal level was marked by the debate on the energy crisis, financial and economic problems, the strikes in Minas, the social crisis in general, wage policy and farm output, plus the criticisms expressed against former minister Mario Henrique Simonsen. According to political observers, this was the broadest posture adopted by the party in the face of the difficulties the country is struggling with.

In addition to the warnings from senators Paulo Brossard and Tancredo Neves, both moderates, such as second vice president of the Chamber Renato Azeredo, of Minas, and authentics, such as Adhemar Santillo, of Goias, are alerting the MDB increasingly to the economic-financial situation. The moderates start with the prospect that the opposition must not confine itself to concentration on amnesty, on the extinction of parties, on the postponement of city elections, overlooking the problems of unequal incomes, wages, housing, and education. The authentics consider the launching of some of the political topics in the debate to reflect a strategy aimed at "concealing the failure of the economic model of the revolution."

## The Way Out

Senator Roberto Saturnino (MDB-RJ [Rio de Janeiro]), a specialist in economic-financial matters and a severe administration critic, does not accept the criticism commonly expressed to the effect that Congress is failing to address itself to these matters: "I do not agree. I have been saying that over and over again for the past 4 months. What we might have here is a natural lack of incentive. Congress debates but does not exert influence while the people criticize, propose, and suggest. Decisions are made without consultation of the legislative branch. Who is going to think that the leaders of ARENA will be heard and will be informed?"

The member of parliament from Rio de Janeiro also rejects the thesis to the effect that economic problems can lead to the hardening of the regime:

"The crisis is the movement toward an open government itself, toward summoning the entire country, in order to participate in the efforts for its own reorganization. But that presupposes broad and unrestricted amnesty, direct elections, the repeal of the Falcao law, and a call to be issued to all opposition sectors."

Luis Cavalcante furthermore thinks that "inflation is the most deplorable aspect of the crisis, the aspect that must be the major concern of the senators and deputies, in other words, all of us representatives of those who are the big victim of the inflationary hydra: The people. For the government (government used here in the broadest sense), inflation is even convenient. It is one way of securing, in short-range terms, financial coverage for public spending without the counterpart of subsequent compensation, as happens in the case of the issue of securities on the public debt. This therefore is a camouflaged tax which they call an inflationary tax. The fight against inflation above all must be conducted by those who sit in the National Congress--lest we fail the public trust."

## The Businessman

For the former secretary of industry and commerce of Rio Grande do Sul, deputy Claudio Strassburger, "the importance of the debate on issues relating to amnesty or the multiparty system and others which are about to attract the attention of the Congress, must not cause us to become so involved that we forget or, at least, relegate the economic problems facing the Brazilian nation to a secondary place. If the congress today is not debating such problems with the proper promptness and consideration required by great economic dilemmas it is because it still feels cut off from the resources necessary in collaborating toward the proper handling of these issues. Thus we watch the economic situation getting worse, undoubtedly because of the improper way of tackling the issue of inflation."



## "Open-Door Policy Is Solution"

For authentic Alberto Goldman (MDB-SP [Sao Paulo]), "it is false to think that a crisis in the country's economy necessarily goes hand in hand with a political setback. Some people in Brazil argue that, in view of the crisis which our economy is experiencing, we must move in a direction opposite to the open-door policy which our people are now winning. We feel, on the contrary, that we are not going to find any way out of the economic crisis if we do not put our shoulder to the wheel, in case there is a setback, or perhaps even a paralysis in the process of winning democracy in Brazil."

Helio Duque (MDB-PR [Parana]) admits that "one cannot deny the existence of a large gap between the Congress and the dynamics of the economic-social crisis into which the country keeps sinking ever more deeply. But this cannot last. It is urgent for us to begin to question the economic model, the financial jungle, galloping inflation, the almost geometric growth of our foreign debt, and the notorious distortion and lack of concrete measures on the part of the Figueiredo administration."

The member of parliament from Parana thinks that "the political class must urgently introduce the economic debate into the legislative branch. This is so because Brazil is experiencing a pre-moratorium situation while the president prefers to sell a neopopulist image, hoping thus to capitalize on the momentary successes for the benefit of his administration. But this is impossible if we stick to the economic structure which the authoritarian state has sustained for fifteen years."

For Duque, "the National Congress, along with institutional issues, must, for the sake of its own dignity as a branch of government, thoroughly look into our economic crisis."

## Crisis Will Not Affect Democracy

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] Gen Jose Fragomeni, former CG, Second Army, yesterday, after taking over as justice of the STM (Superior Military Court), said that he is firmly convinced that Brazil is able to overcome the economic and social difficulties within a democratic system of government. He reaffirmed that democracy continues to be a commitment of the 1964 Revolution, adding that a democratic system was not consolidated before because of factors beyond the reach of those in power.

In his inaugural address, Gen Jose Fragomeni said that "it is not easy to reconcile respect for the dignity of the human individual, his freedoms and rights, with the security of individuals and society, nor the guarantee of the individual with the indispensable power of the state." He recalled that "only through respect for the law, amid legality, can we have progress, peace, and true freedom in community relations."



After the solemn ceremony, General Fragomeni, who took over from Gen Rodrigo Octavio Jordao Ramos, assured his listeners that the administration's readiness to perfect the institutions "is absolutely on the level" but he warned that agitations must not be tolerated. Fragomeni then made it clear that, although he does not believe that misunderstandings will result in a political crisis, constitutional and legal precepts, which guarantee public peace, will be used if necessary. But he stressed: "No step beyond that."

In expressing his appreciation for the welcoming address by Gen Dilermando Gomes Monteiro, likewise a former CG, Second Army, in the name of the STM, Gen Jose Fragomeni emphasized the commitments of this body toward the people, "especially during the institutional phase the country is now going through." And he recalls: "Amid the tumultuous dynamics of political openings, it is important to stay calm, to avoid radicalism and disorder which do not add anything and do not build anything, so that the entire process may be carried out for the common good with the cooperation of everybody."

In his speech, Gen Jose Fragomeni also asserted that, at this point in time, "the Armed Forces and, even more so, the entire nation, have full confidence" in the actions of the STM, "hoping that, in the exercise of its official functions, placing the law in the service of justice," the STM will play the important role assigned to it, "in the broader tasks of guaranteeing military dignity and social peace, maintaining order without harming rights or liberties."

#### Dilermando

In welcoming General Fragomeni, Gen Dilermando Gomes Monteiro outlined the long military career of the new judge and stressed the following points concerning the court on which he will now serve: "This is a court of justice which stands out by virtue of its independence, within a lucid understanding of the primacy of the law, a democratic concept of life, the sovereign value of the human individual, and which knows how to dose penal rigor without the blemish of rancor, bias, following the free spirit of pure consciences, not compromised through any subordination to archaic dogmas, models, or taboos."

After the ceremony, General Dilermando said that there was every indication that the "economic crisis and its social implications will not prevent the development of the administration's political design" although he did admit that these factors do influence each other and that "a favorable situation will derive from their harmonization." Gen Geraldo Alvarenga Navarro, who was likewise present at the ceremony and who was recently promoted to the rank of army general, likewise expressed his optimism as to democratic normalcy, noting that "in spite of its imperfections, democracy continues to be the best system of government."

During the solemn ceremony, the judge-advocate general, Milton Menezes, and the attorney representing the OAB [Bar Association] during the inauguration ceremony, Antonio Carlos Osorio, praised the personality of Fragoneri and stressed their confidence in his mission of "administering justice with wisdom and serenity."

The solemn ceremony inaugurating the new minister was also attended by Vice President Aureliano Chaves; Papal Nuncio Carmine Rocco; the presidents of the Senate and Chamber, Luiz Viana and Flavio Marcilio; the chief justice of the Federal Supreme Court, Antonio Neder; ministers of state Petronio Portella; of justice, Walter Pires; of the army, Delio Jardim de Mattos; of the air force, Maximiano da Fonseca; of the navy, Danilo Venturini; the chief of the military office; and Samuel Alves Correa, chief of the armed forces general staff.

As for the state governors, the only present was the governor of Sao Paulo who was accompanied by the mayor of the capital, Reynaldo de Barros.

#### Risk of Setback Discounted

Sao Paulo O ESTADO SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] Gen Milton Tavares de Souza, new CG, Second Army, yesterday at Congonhas assured his listeners that the strikes and the economic problems experienced by the country as a consequence of the energy crisis "do not constitute any risk of a setback in the administration's open-door policy design" but he did issue a warning on the danger of communist infiltration of worker movements. He said: "The strikes for higher wages are just in view of inflation and other factors but they must be conducted with moderation and without violence. Everybody must realize that his right ends where the right of the other fellow begins." The military commander yesterday gave an interview at the VASP [Sao Paulo Airline] home office where he was received by the enterprise management after landing at Rio de Janeiro.

General Milton believes that the Brazilian military is "unsuitable for exercising political functions" and said that the Armed Forces never tried to establish a military dictatorship in the country. "The regime of force which was instituted in 1964 was a consequence of disorder and we always wanted to return the country to normalcy. The favorable conditions for this development came up during the final phase of the Geisel administration and the people can be sure that we will attain this objective," he said.

Gen Milton Tavares yesterday arrived in Sao Paulo, accompanied by his wife, Zimar, to take a look at the house where he will live as of the 31st when he takes command of the Second Army. On the 16th, he will hand

command of Vila Militar, in Rio de Janeiro, over to Gen Euclides Figueiredo, the brother of the president of the republic.

#### Participation

Gen Milton Tavares said that he actively participated in the 1964 Movement, side by side with former president Castello Branco; he noted that one particular feature of that revolution was the violation of some military standards, including the participation of members of the armed forces in national politics.

"The truth is that we are not suited for this and this kind of participation, which is small, will be even smaller as the country moves on toward normalcy. This is why I can see no justification for the 'slogan' to the effect that the military must return to the barracks," he asserted.

According to the general, the Brazilian Army left the barracks only and went out into the streets in 1964 to make the revolution because the people demanded just that with the "march with God for the family."

For the general, who says that he comes from the middle class, "the nation's army always was a faithful executor of the country's legitimate aspirations, from Guararapes to the revolution of 1964."

#### Opening

General Milton thinks that the open-government policy is being implemented at the right moment by President Figueiredo and he employed metaphors to define his position on this matter: "It is one thing to dam the water up and that is difficult enough. However, this is done with force. It is another thing to open up the reservoir. This is even more difficult because the water gushes out and returns to its normal bed only later on."

Thus he is convinced that the strikes of the workers will not lead to any setback in the open-door policy process. In his opinion, the economic factors deriving from the oil crisis and inflation naturally persuade the workers to demand higher wages--movements which he considered "just." But he did warn that "great care is necessary so that these strikes will not be manipulated by professional agitators. They must be conducted with moderation and without any violence."

Gen Milton Tavares avoided any comment on the political amnesty bill; in good humor at the end of the interview, he said that, in taking command of the Second Army, he will seek to maintain frequent contact with journalists, "to prevent inadequate renderings of my statements."

## Tension Can Lead To Trouble

Sao Paulo O ESTADO SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] Political circles are beginning to fear a new and difficult obstacle on the way to implementing the promises of a democratic opening in the administration: Heavy pessimism concerning the country's economic and social situation which has already reached the intellectual elites, which already considerably characterizes the Congress, and which even threatens to reach the less-well informed public opinion sectors.

The fight against inflation was considered a priority goal by the administration; according to expectations, inflation should come to 56 percent by the end of the year and the energy crisis, which has been discussed for the past almost six years without resulting in any practical countermeasures, triggered insistent rumors of an inevitable ministerial reform which is soon to come because quite a few people have concluded that the president is popular while the administration is not.

On top of the economic problem we have the social problem which has been made worse by the violent events in Belo Horizonte and by the continuation of strikes and wage demands which now threaten to spread even to the police in Rio de Janeiro.

The government's strategy, which was clear from the day Gen Joao Figueiredo was inaugurated, was to speed up the pace toward the democratic opening. By easing up on the political environment, by permitting greater participation of public opinion and creating new channels of communication, the administration hoped that political reform would be sufficient to reduce the effects of the economic and social crises and that this in turn would give it the time that is so necessary for some plans, such as the anti-inflationary measures, for example, to produce their initial results.

But it was at this point that the pessimism, to be found among some strata of "nonpartisan opposition"—the so-called intellectual circles always view promises of an open-door policy with some distrust—began to reach the congress where the hardening of the administration with relation to the future party reform only served to help consolidate the MDB so far and to give the "authentic" faction greater strength within the party.

Contrary to what had been assumed and what the administration had been hoping for, ARENA and not MDB must now go on the defensive. The amnesty bill, initially submitted as one of the formulas to deprive the opposition of one of its main issues, today left the administration's forces in congress trapped and obligated to take strong steps in order to counter the pressure they are getting.

The interparty committee, which the president of the Chamber appointed to study the constitutional reform, has just been converted into another victory for the MDB which, not wishing to let go of the idea of the Constituent Assembly, demanded--and got its way--that it study only a partial reform of the constitution, confining itself to debating and suggesting the recovery of the prerogatives of Congress. It is odd that the chairman of that committee, deputy Djalma Maranhão, should base its work on a long study which former ARENA member Raphael de Almeida Magalhães prepared on this matter for the MDB.

In spite of this, the MDB itself has been behaving rather timidly in responding to the crisis, contrary to the request from its chairman, Ulysses Guimarães, who wants to discuss the social problems "and not lose any more time on the party reform." The opposition obviously is taking great care "not to stir the flames up further," as we can see by the party's so to speak dropping some highly explosive topics, such as inflation, energy, and the demands of workers and white collar employees. Its own project for a return to direct elections, the main issue, failed almost without a fight.

The accommodation of the political class and the skepticism of the intellectual elites, along with the stubbornness of the administration on the party reform, are the big obstacles in the pursuit of the open-government policy undertaking which can persuade President João Figueiredo to revise his initial plans, such as the early institution of ministerial reform, for example.

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CSO: 3001



ASPECTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CHRONICLED

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 15 Aug 79 pp 10-13

[Text] The top leader of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], Andres Pascal Allende, secretly returned to the country with a new face and old intentions as part of a "public relations" plan to improve his declining political image among his comrades.

His return confirmed the fact that extremism is not stagnant in the interior of the country and close ties are maintained with leaders in exile.

The security troops mobilized immediately after his recent entrance. Where was he? They first searched an area in El Arrayan, in the municipality of Las Condes, where it was known that people had maintained contact with the MIR leader. What they found during the operation carried out on Saturday, 4 August, was that and much more. If they had gone an hour earlier, they would even have found Pascal.

Ana Luisa Penailillo, journalist Cesar Fredes and another person who was not identified since he was a "key" part were arrested. Pascal's bodyguard, Jose Manuel Hidalgo, killed himself by detonating several explosive devices when he was surrounded.

Many weapons, pamphlets, literature and important documents were found at the operations center in El Arrayan--which is definitely not the MIR general headquarters. Pascal went there occasionally to organize operations, give instructions and also meet with Ana Penailillo, his lover.

At the time of the operation, the plan of action for the second half of this year was being prepared and Pascal had ordered the necessary arming and even the manufacture of ammunition vests.

They planned two or three major armed propaganda actions monthly and an offensive of about 10 bombs monthly in Santiago and others in the

provinces, worker bus hijackings, radio transmission of a proclamation and lightning mass meetings with armed protection. They also included the placement of bombs in offices and time bombs in universities, factories and towns.

Work is classified into three types: legal, quasi-legal and illegal. Those who carry out the first two are asked to be "as democratic as possible" in order to win more followers.

The results thus far of the security services led the minister of interior, Sergio Fernandez, to call the operation of the CNI [National Information Center] "successful" in spite of the fact that Pascal's whereabouts has not been discovered yet.

The extremist, anxiously sought throughout the country, would have learned of the raid on the MIR center only in the early morning of Sunday, 5 August. His fingerprint was found on a window of a Torino automobile in which he rode. The police found it Sunday night and thus verified his presence in Chile. Nevertheless, the search has been unsuccessful.

Plastic surgery radically changed his facial features to a much more common type. Although the experts were able to draw up a current portrait, it is assumed that this will be little help since he surely has changed his face again. His continual facial changes and the set of false documents that he carries would have permitted him to slip through the police dragnet once more.

He owes his ability to escape to what he learned in Cuba, to betrayal of the other members of the MIR and to all his years of "experience."

In 1956, at 14 years of age, he helped found the Socialist Party of Providencia and remained a member until 1965 when he joined the movement organized by two brothers, Miguel and Edgardo Enriquez, who had been expelled from that group. In 1969 the first arrest warrant was issued for him. He was accused of participating in a bank robbery and of being the executor of Miguel Enriquez' plan to increase expropriations.

His adventures continued with bank robberies, attacks on Carabinero guardhouses and the Pedro Aguirre Cerda Department government office. He traveled between Santiago and Concepcion, seeking support for his movement.

He had gone underground by the end of the Frei government but this ended when his uncle, newly elected President Allende, pardoned him. He went to Cuba the next year but returned to join the political committee of the MIR. He continued "working" with the parties of the Popular Unity toward an internal coup to take total power.

That work, not shared by government officials, isolated him completely. Nevertheless, on 11 September 1973--according to a subsequent interview with the /high command/ [in italics] of the MIR--he met with representatives of the communist and socialist parties to agree on a common action and confront the armed forces. His plans were again rejected and he again had to go underground. He went to Argentina in 1974 to meet with extremists from several Latin American countries but he did not wait long to return.

On 5 October 1974 there was a confrontation between the MIR forces and the security services in San Miguel. Leader Miguel Enriquez died there and Humberto Sotomayor sought asylum in the Italian Embassy. Pascal Allende accused him of treason to the cause and of cowardly actions like seeking asylum. He and Dagoberto Perez appointed themselves leaders of the movement. On that occasion, Pascal was surrounded by the police and wounded but he managed to escape.

Already at the top, he was accused of organizing Boomerang Plans I and II to assassinate members of the government junta. However, he was surprised at the operations center in Malloco during a meeting of the political committee of the MIR. Dagoberto Perez died in that confrontation.

Without worrying about the fate of his comrades--in an action which would be harshly criticized--he fled with his lover, Marie Anne Beausiere. They managed to enter the Costa Rican Embassy using the ambassador's car. This time he had been helped by Notre Dame priests, two English ministers and another priest, John Devlin.

On 1 February 1975 the Chilean Government granted them safe-conduct to take asylum in Costa Rica. Chile later requested Pascal's extradition but the request was denied. The extremist and his lover went to Cuba. The news of his trip to this Caribbean island caused surprise since he met there with another MIR ringleader, Humberto Sotomayor, who had accused him of embezzlement.

Since then, he probably devoted himself to traveling through Europe, perfecting his skills as a guerrilla and establishing contacts with extremists from other South American countries.

Possibly by order of the high command of the MIR, he traveled to Chile "recently" to reassume the leadership of the movement and to participate in a meeting that should be held some place in the country this Wednesday, 15 August. Its objective is to put out the 14 vigil lights for the MIR in the midst of bombs and grenades.

## Extremism by Mail

Circulation statistics ignore it. Nevertheless, the facts show that the underground press is at a magnificent stage.

EL REBELDE, the official organ of the MIR, continues its sermon of violence month after month. Its latest issue tells its extremist audience that the task of the moment is armed struggle.

Each of the parties and groups banned on 11 September 1973 does the same in accord with its own strategy. From local obscurity or the warm bosom of exile, sheets of printed matter are distributed daily through universities, businesses, government offices, communications media and private homes. Innocent citizens greet the day by reading Volodia's latest speech, the PCR [Revolutionary Communist Party] position on Chinese political development, news on the quarrel among socialists, the adventures of the CUT [Single Union of Workers] in Europe or budding strikes.

The subversive press has different forms: newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books. The periodicals which sprout like mushrooms do not generally last past a couple of issues. Others replace them. Few come out regularly or enjoy a long life.

Their editors remain faithful to the theory that objectivity is a despicable myth imposed by the dominating class. They respond to this with a slogan-filled message full of adjectives and pat phrases. This language is the same that the country heard during the Allende government. It is strong and void of any lyrical symbolism. As to form, it can be said that there are two well-defined social classes. The upper class would be the ones printed abroad, mainly in Europe. These periodicals are elegant and on good paper because they are done with tranquillity and unlimited resources.

## Maps and Slogans

The humble workers of the written word seem to be those who remain underground here. Their messages, mimeographed on bad paper and even more poorly assembled, are obviously printed hastily under very precarious conditions.

Both classes use distribution through the mail with simple letters or under the disguise of innocent publications or greeting cards. The most sophisticated at this are the communists. Here in Chile 3 years ago they distributed thousands of copies of a beautiful tourist magazine that included, between travel maps and photographs, the agreements of its central committee meeting.



With respect to the effectiveness of this form of journalism, communications experts consulted by ERCILLA do not place any importance on it, mainly because the slogan-filled language would only provoke rejection in the average reader. Nevertheless, they add that, for its members, it is important for confirming ideas and raising spirits by demonstrating that there is still life and readiness to fight.

Mario Urzua, professor at the Journalism School of Catholic University, added: "I believe that there is a clear difference between what comes from abroad and what is printed in Chile. The comparison demonstrates the immense gap between the leftists who live in two different realities. Periodicals printed in Chile have the advantage of a common language and existence for their followers."

#### Long List

Among publications from abroad, one of the most important is ANCHA, acronym of the Chilean Antifascist News Agency based in Paris. It is published in five languages and even offers annual subscriptions for \$4.

Other expressions are books that summarize the actions of the government in Chile and abroad. They are complemented with theoretical discourses on the teachings of Marx and Lenin. These include RESISTENCIA CHILENA and CHILE INFORMATIVO published in Havana, EL PUEBLO printed in Canada, CHILE-AMERICA from Italy and REVISTA INTERNACIONAL from Czechoslovakia.

Of the dozens of papers issued by underground enterprises in Santiago and the provinces, one of the most important is EL REBELDE, the official organ created by the MIR in 1970 which still has the same style, language, form and even type.

Another publication that has lasted is UNIDAD Y LUCHA, organ of one of the factions of the PS [Socialist Party]. The size of a notebook with 30 to 40 mimeographed pages, it retains the sections of a traditional magazine: editorials; political, economic and union analysis sections; news briefs; literary pages; and contributions from popular correspondents. It also includes reports, generally on alleged missing and tortured victims, complemented with detailed lists of people who might belong to the security services.

The Communist Party also has a local newspapers with mass circulation. It is called UNIDAD ANTIFASCISTA and is generally printed on a Multilith which allows it to include photographs. It complements its agitation with a type of catechism for its members: PRINCIPIOS Y SATIRICON, a vitriolic satirical bulletin.



Other leftist groups have their own publications: COMBATIENTE by the Christian Left; ARAUCO by another faction of the PS; and VENCEREMOS by MAPU [Unitary Popular Action Movement]. There are also sheets published by university and town groups and other sectors.

In summary, all this feverish activity demonstrates that the press is keeping itself alive. Paper carries it all.

7717

CSO: 3010

ALMEYDA RECOMMENDS BROAD FRONT AGAINST REGIME

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 6-12 Aug 79 pp 62-63

[Interview with Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of Chilean Socialist Party, by Marcel Roo Gonzalez: "I Am the Real Secretary General of the Chilean Socialist Party"]

[Text] "I am the real secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party." This statement comes from Clodomiro Almeyda, former man of equilibrium in his party and now a pugnacious leader of the Chilean left.

Almeyda talked with BOHEMIA about his visit to Caracas "to meet with socialist comrades from here in order to give them a report on the Third National Underground Plenum held in our country by our party."

Short and stocky with thick glasses and a bushy moustache, the Chilean leader speaks fast without losing his poise and firmness.

We began the dialog and, as is logical, and naturally we asked him about the internal situation of his party and the existence of two major trends (there are many more) that claim party control.

"Two leaders have not been appointed....Our party lives, works and fights in Chile....We exiles, as numerous as we may be, are nothing more than a very small part of the party in Chile," he added.

[Question] But it has received many blows....

He mused: "The PS [Socialist Party] is deeply rooted in our country and the junta has been unable to destroy us in spite of all its efforts." He lit a cigarette. "The PS in Chile held a very special national plenum in February, March and April, giving all its members the opportunity to participate."

[Question] How were the delegates selected?

"In more than 600 clandestine meetings."

We imagine it would be very difficult to hold a plenum of that nature in Chile, given the amount of repression there. Nevertheless, Almeyda's words demand credibility.

He added: "The PS Plenum first debated a proposed program that we call 'A Socialist Proposal for Chile'. What we could call 'difficulties' arose with the secretary general of the party."

[Question] Was Altamirano expelled then?

"In accord with our internal regulations, it was 'unanimously'"--he emphasized this word--"resolved to propose that our Central Committee replace the secretary general."

Clodomiro Almeyda left the implication that Altamirano was not expelled although he was explicit enough in indicating that his removal as secretary general was caused by disagreements with the rest of the members of the Central Committee.

"The Only Central Committee (is there another?) with the majority of the interior ratified that replacement and appointed me in his place...."

There was a pause in the conversation which our subject used to light another cigarette.

He continued: "The previous secretary general refused to obey that resolution and ignored the authority of the Only Central Committee of the party as well as the plenum, isolating himself from that very moment."

[Question] What happened then?

"The previous secretary general went on to start another political shop with friends in exile because that is a unique phenomenon of exile."

For Clodo, as his comrades and friends call him, there is no doubt about his position as secretary general of the Chilean PS. He emphasized that he is recognized by the members of the party inside his country.

#### A Socialist Proposal for Chile

When a revolutionary experiment is overthrown, the drama of that overthrow surpasses all predictions. This happened with the Spanish Republic which, after a bloody civil war, gave way to the terrible fascist dictatorship of Franco.

In the 1970's Allende's fall was the beginning of the installation of a military regime whose cruelty has not yet been fully chronicled in history.

The overthrow also leads to splintering of the progressive camp because the situation changes in an opposite direction. That leads to regression.

In any case, there is a different situation and projects must adapt to it if they want to survive.

Within this context, Clodomiro Almeyda spoke to us about his "Socialist Proposal for Chile."

He explained: "The Socialist Proposal for Chile develops and deepens the party program. It is the most mature document that has emerged... not only now, after the coup, but before the coup."

A nervous man, the Chilean leader walked around the room, gesticulated and smoked heavily (he is definitely an inveterate smoker).

[Question] How does that program define Chilean reality?

"The present stage is the stage of fight for democracy which we link with the fight for socialism because both are an uninterrupted process."

Then he sat down and gave a quick smile. It is obvious that he likes to talk about what to do now in his country within the fight for recovery of democratic freedoms.

"It is necessary to unite all the antifascist and democratic forces in the fight against fascism."

[Question] Even with a Frei ticket?

He almost jumped out of his chair; nevertheless, he recovered his poise and smiled.

"No, no...not supporting a Frei ticket. We say that a coalition of democratic forces has to take power and let the country democratically choose one of the alternatives offered. We will defend the Socialist Proposal for Chile which is a policy of profound transformations. Thus we also propose some forms of democratic struggle for superior processes."

We asked Almeyda for a more concrete definition of the party that he leads (socialist, orthodox socialist, social democrat?). He stated that "the PS is a Marxist-Leninist party but with a profound

democratic, autonomous feeling, independent of any bloc, internationalist, with a Latin American vocation."

#### Nicaragua: Change in Latin American Politics

We could not conclude this interview with a Latin American politician like Almeyda without talking about the Nicaraguan situation. To Allende's former foreign minister, what is happening in that country is the culmination of a phase of change in the political orientation of Latin America.

"That phase of change has its origins in Banzer's defeat in Bolivia, the election of a constitutional president in Ecuador after several years of military dictatorship, the nationalist policies of Panama and the independent and autonomous orientations of the governments of Mexico and Venezuela."

Nevertheless, Almeyda warned that the consolidation of democratic progress in Nicaragua was only possible through the elimination of the Somoza National Guard.

The interview came to an end. We had spent almost 2 hours with the socialist leader who has now become a tireless traveler with a mission: to explain to his party comrades that he is the real secretary general of the PS.

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CSO: 3010



CLDOMIRO ALMEYDA INTERVIEWED BY HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPER

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary-general of the Chilean Socialist Party, in Budapest, early August, by Andras Kanyo]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Clodomiro Almeyda, the former foreign minister of the Popular Unity government and the secretary-general of the Chilean Socialist Party, visited Budapest in early August. Before his departure, he received a member of the newspaper's staff, Andras Kanyo, and answered his questions regarding the party's plenary and the internal situation in Chile.

[Question] Please inform our readers of the work by the more recent party plenary.

[Answer] This was the third party plenary since the fascist military putsch. Rarely in the life of a party is there opportunity for such an important conference. Under the conditions illegality it was necessary to take far-reaching cautionary measures in order to protect the personal security of our party members and leading cadres. Thus the plenary was conducted in a number of phases. Our party membership, 5,000 persons in all, discussed the prepared agenda in small clusters and the sessions were organized in secret, but even so there were some arrests.

Among other things the plenary's agenda included a discussion of the Chilean experiences; a drafting of the working method adjusted to the circumstances that have developed in the country; and finally the election to the party's leading bodies. As for the first two questions, we must proceed from the fact that in our country the situation is not immobile under the fascist dictatorship, or in spite of it. Resistance is increasing despite the oppression and terror and spreading to wider and wider strata of the society. It has proved impossible to intimidate the Chilean working class including primarily the copper miners and the iron industry workers. There have recently been strikes in the copper

mine center of Chuquicamata and the steel city of Huachipato against oppression and low wages. Also the high school and university students have organized demonstrations. The participants in the student movements showed their solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots and demanded the restoration of autonomy in the universities.

These were extremely important actions which warned the junta of an increase in popular resistance. At the same time there have been cracks in their own ranks. I would like to mention the statement made by General Gustavo Leigh in an Italian newspaper criticizing the methods used by Pinochet and opposing the restoration of civil law. Leigh finally resigned, but Pinochet had to remove eight generals and high-ranking officers, who sympathize with General Leigh. In response, other generals turned their backs on the dictatorship.

Nor can Pinochet take pride in the development of the economic situation. Although his propagandists maintain that the so-called "Chicago formula" for restoring the disrupted economy has been successful, the truth is that the country's economic situation continues to deteriorate. It could not be otherwise. For the essence of the line which bears the hallmark of Milton Friedman, the Chicago economics professor, is to suppress those producer branches which meet the necessities of the population. At the same time they have restored the large-farm system, which is not interested in producing foods for the population's supply.

All the foregoing things, in addition to a low purchasing power, have led to a decline in certain branches of the national economy and an increase in unemployment. It is characteristic that Leon Villarin, the leader of the carriers who played a significant role in the fall of the Allende government, made this statement to the Santiago newspaper HOY: "The living conditions of our members are unbearable, we are living under an economic dictatorship. This is not what we wanted in 1973..." All this makes us well aware that the dissatisfaction is growing not only among the working masses but also in the middle classes, and even among the national bourgeoisie.

[Question] What does the conditional permission for the operation of trade unions mean?

[Answer] Actually it means that the junta wants to avert organized resistance by the workers. It banned the trade unions following the coup, but these have been slowly reorganized and are again operating even if not officially. The junta was concerned about their control over their activities when with a decree issued in the beginning of July they permitted new elections of trade union leaders under certain conditions. These conditions speak for themselves. According to the decree only such a person can be a trade union leader who did not formerly conduct political activity and who takes the oath of loyalty to the junta. At the same time they continue to forbid strikes as well as the association of various trade organizations. But the junta's attempt was not successful because even though here and there they used force

to plant their agents as the heads of trade unions, such organizations have no relationship with the workers, and no one listens to these people.

[Question] You mentioned that after studying the Chilean situation the party set new tasks.

[Answer] After studying the Chilean situation, they plenary passed some noteworthy resolutions. One was a measure assuring that in the future the Chilean situation would be taken more into account in practical work. We passed specific measures for broadening work among the masses in the country. You will understand that I cannot spell these out here in detail.

The other thing is we must consolidate discipline and increase cooperation with the parties in the Unidad Popular in order to bring them in a patriotic, antifascist coalition. Meanwhile, we must not lose sight of the fact that ours is a workers' party which carries out its activity at home and abroad alike on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of internationalism. It was necessary to affirm this because there were some who did not act according to the aforementioned principles. Among these was Altamirano, the former secretary-general of the party who was judged by the plenary and removed for this activity. However, he did not accept the judgment or the new office offered him in the party leadership. This, naturally, is not good since Altamirano is an old comrade in arms. It is reassuring that the party's newly elected leadership enjoys the confidence of the members.

As for the future, we shall hold a party congress in Chile in 1980. There we shall discuss and approve the new draft program of our party regarding the elements of which, the new working style and other questions I have already spoken. At the same time the party congress will elect the leadership whose task it will be to guide the work aimed at bringing down the fascist dictatorship in unity with other parties of Popular Unity and all patriotic forces. The struggle promises to be long and hard but we are confident because at every step we are aware not only of the support and solidarity of our people but all progressive forces, among them the Hungarian people, said the secretary-general of the Chilean Socialist Party in conclusion.

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CSO: 2500

PANCHO HUERTA CONDEMNS BUCARAM, SUPPORTS ROLDOS

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] Quayaquil—In a severe criticism of Bucaram, the former presidential candidate Pancho Huerta lashed out against the old policy, which proposes to carry out the "force of change" and make agreements with the conservative reaction.

Speaking at a meeting of his Radical Democrat Party, Huerta said that the Conservative Party is the essence of the reaction and he criticized openly the agreement between Bucaram and Armijos "simply in order to win a legislative seat, betraying in this way the interest in change of a people who, for their part, seem to be supported by the lawyer Roldos."

Huerta thus referred to the agreement which the two parties, the CFP [Concentration of Popular Forces] and the Conservative Party, concluded, to decide among themselves the designation of the president and the vice president of the House of Representatives and other legislative functions.

Against the Liberals

The political leader also chastized the Liberal Party, of which he was the leader until recently and he criticized it for what he called "the suborning of legality in exchange for the complicity of silence."

He complained that in the case of the CFP "they are still using the dialog of the submachine gun and the supreme argument of the bullet to resolve internal conflicts."

He stressed that we must begin to erase all these defects of the policy "through a real desire for change, through the decision to make a new republic, where liberty is not just a word for speeches but is incarnated in the fulfillment of the satisfaction of basic human needs, like health, food, lodging, employment and education, which today are only the privilege of the minorities."

Huerta promised the Roldos government "a critical vigilance and support for any positive action for the benefit of the people." Last night in this city there was a meeting of militants in a new political group called the

"Radical Democrat Party," whose creator and principal leader is Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo, who stated that the political circumstances through which the country is living require a little improvisation.

Support.

In the course of his speech, he said that the political sector which he leads, without having been invited will offer its entire contingent to the new government which is being installed in the country on the 10th of this month. These statements were made by Huerta as an act of good will and public spirit. Huerta also wished the greatest success to the administration of Jaime Roldos Aguilera in his role as president-elect of Ecuador.

He continued by rejecting caustically what he called a remote possibility or no possibility at all of prior integration of the group of the "companeritos" or "Chuchumecos" having a membership card in the CFP party, which we have not proposed, nor will we, he said.

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CSO: 3010



PETROLEUM PRODUCTION MUST BE SUSTAINED FOR GROWTH

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Jul 79 p 29-A

[Article by Antonio Castellanos M: "Mexico Will Not Advance at Rate of 10 Percent if Oil Sales Are Restrained"]

[Text] Mexico will be unable to grow at a sustained rate of 10 percent if it continues to limit exports of petroleum and petroleum products. There are indications, too, that its economic growth will slow down, with inflation at 19 percent this year, growing unemployment, adjustments in the exchange rate and an eventual change of direction in economic policy that will be unfavorable to the private sector.

The above-mentioned remarks were part of the projections for Mexico made by the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates company, whose members are beginning their annual meeting here today. Represented at the meeting will be private bankers, as well as the organization's director, L. R. Klein, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania.

The document says: "During 1979-82, according to present PEMEX goals for crude oil production and exportation and the initiation of natural gas sales beginning in 1980 (at prices proposed by Mexico) a growth rate of 10 percent will be impossible without reaccelerating inflation substantially."

The only means of avoiding it would be to open the borders to importation at levels that would be harmful to the nation's protected productive system and that would lead again to high foreign trade deficits in the current account. This is what has happened in Venezuela, although the move also has allowed that country to keep inflation under control.

According to WEFA's estimates for the period 1983-1988, considering that crude oil and gas exports will double, a sustained growth rate of 10 percent should not be expected if inflation is to be reduced or at least stabilized. "It would

take much more than doubling oil exports and relaxing import policies, and this also is unrealistic to expect.

The American economists anticipate an economic slowdown in 1980, the size of which will depend, basically, on two factors: one, the degree to which monetary and fiscal "brakes" are applied and borders are opened to imports in 1979 to moderate the resurgence of inflation; and two, the foreign economic slowdown.

They point out that the fact that restrictive measures were not announced during the past banking convention leads us to anticipate that they will have to be more severe. The delay appears to originate in a generalized lack of recognition of the stubbornness of inflation, which will hit 19 percent this year and will not fall below 14 or 15 percent over the next six years.

"The eventual possibility of achieving a sustained growth rate of 10 percent is remote as long as Mexico suffers from chronic inflation," they insist. "According to the same projections, the growth of the GNP will drop from 7.3 percent in 1979 to 6.6 percent in 1980. The decline could be greater if the restrictive measures are more severe or if the international slowdown is more serious."

"Despite Mexico's oil," they note, "growing unemployment is inevitable during 1982-83 and 1984-90. Much progress can be made, but the country cannot succeed in preventing it totally, even if the private sector comes reasonably close to meeting its offer to generate employment over and above its normal demand, at a rate of 120,000 extra jobs annually.

WEFA's projections also state that it will be difficult to reduce inflation to rates below 10 percent. Even the most conservative calculations, with a fixed rate of exchange for 1979-83, put inflation at 15 percent for 1982. With a floating exchange rate, it would be 17 percent and with a slightly more liberal wage policy, the inflation rate would close at 17 percent in 1982.

They refer also to the replacement of the tax on business income with an added-value tax by January of 1980. It is calculated that the added-value tax (IVA) will add another 1.5 percent to the rate of inflation. What people tend to forget, in their optimistic projections, is that inflation is a virus that is easy to catch and hard to eliminate.

In another part of the document, it is indicated that Mexico, despite the prospects for economic growth and modernization created by oil, still has found it impossible to carry out the original plan it had agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund to reduce inflation below 10 percent in 1979.

If the authorities desire, they note, the exchange rate could be fixed at 23 to the dollar over the next 6 years. In this respect, they anticipate the materialization of a regulated floatation policy with moderate exchange adjustments, and they consider it unlikely that monetary policy will be allowed to remain neutral during 1979-80.

Later, they explain that there are clear indications of a typical mid-course crisis, originating on the one hand in the perception that inflation will not slacken as planned, and on the other hand by the need to take advantage of the opportunity for economic expansion opened up by petroleum.

8631

CSO: 3010

# JAPAN TO MAKE 'LOANS' AS ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR OIL

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Aug 79 pp 1-B, 6-B

/Text/ Tokyo, 7 Aug (UPI),-- Japan has disclosed its plan to furnish Mexico with some \$500 million through the Ex-Import Bank of Japan for long-range importation of Mexican crude oil, government sources announced today.

Mexico had asked Japan for that amount of money as advance payment for the oil deal, but Japan refused, alleging that it was an unprecedented requirement.

Naohiro Amaya, director general of the Energy and Natural Resources Agency, visited Mexico late in July to lay the groundwork for arranging long-range oil imports with the Mexican state enterprise, PEMEX, but did not succeed in closing the deal, according to sources.

Subsequently, however, it was understood that the advance payment required by Mexico would be reimbursed in money or in oil, similar to loans, the sources said.

They also explained that if the Ex-Import Bank of Japan supplies the money in the form of loans, there will be no violation of international loan practices.

According to the spokesmen, Amaya intends to visit Mexico Thursday, one day before the international and industrial trade minister, Masumi Easaki, plans to meet with PEMEX's director general, Jorge Diaz Serrano, to make him the offer.

Their talks will focus on the way in which the money will be used. It was reported that Mexico wants to employ the money for general economic development, but Japan wants it to be devoted exclusively to petroleum projects.

When PEMEX official Ignacio de Leon visited Japan early in July,

Japan asked Mexico to sell it 200,000 to 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day, beginning in 1980, but the Mexican officials did not make any direct commitment.

Japan's international and industrial trade minister estimates that Mexico would propose to sell some 100,000 barrels a day. That amount is equivalent to 2.1 percent of Japan's daily consumption, which would help the country to diversify its sources of supply.

Even though the Mexican crude oil is priced higher than that of the Middle East, the Japanese government, as well as its industry, were interested in the deal because its content is ideal for Japan's structure of consumption.

Mexico, which has confirmed crude oil reserves of some 42 billion barrels, is also interested in Japanese financial and technological cooperation in order to be able to reduce its dependence on the United States.

During his stay in Japan, De Leon signed three agreements with Japanese commercial banks worth a total of \$275 million in loans at attractive interest rates.

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PCM: UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS RIGHTS NOT NEGOTIABLE

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Jul 79 p 34-A

/Text/ The rights of undocumented workers "should not be negotiated" during the forthcoming talks to be held between Presidents Lopez Portillo and Carter because the latest steps taken by the U.S. government against the so-called "braceros," "tend, more than anything, to weaken the Mexican government's possibilities for negotiating," asserted the Mexican Communist Party (PCM) yesterday.

It asked the chief executive for greater and more vigorous intervention on behalf of those fellow countrymen, who today number several million.

According to the PCM, last 27 June the U.S. Congress approved a bill that deprives undocumented residents of the right to social assistance. That agreement stipulates that no institution can provide services to any person who cannot demonstrate proof of legal residence, under penalty of withdrawing its official assistance.

Also, the communists point out that 30,000 Mexican workers are partially or totally disabled every year due to accidents suffered in factories or fields, but that the U.S. labor courts treat them with indifference.

"It is the responsibility of the Mexican consulates to intervene in these cases," they claim, "and this is something that does not happen."

"The U.S. Health Department is also indifferent to the situation regarding the blood banks that operate along the border between the two countries," asserted the PCM.

Those agencies deceive mainly the undocumented Mexicans, offering them up to \$5 for a pint of blood and then reselling it at prices ranging from \$85 to \$150. "Their most common client is

is the Mexican worker who has not found work immediately or who has just lost his job and is in dire need of obtaining some income, from whatever source, in order to survive," it said.

Meanwhile, the repressive measures are intensifying. The U.S. Immigration Service has transferred 45 agents from the Canadian border to the Tijuana-San Isidro area. At the same time, it is awaiting Congress' decision on an additional budget appropriation of \$14 million to increase its personnel by 495 additional officials.

With this figure, indicated the PCM, the total number of agents would equal one for every kilometer all along the border.

"Despite this," it observed, "Leonel Castillo, director of immigration, maintains that "there still is no national immigration policy between Mexico and the United States," when it is clear that a policy does exist and that it is characterized by persecution and repression of undocumented Mexicans, concluded the Mexican Communist spokesman.

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CSO: 3010

DE LA MADRID: NO REVALUATION OF THE PESO

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 9 Aug 79 p 21-A

[Article by Julio Leon S., EXCELSIOR correspondent: "Revaluation of the Peso is Not Advantageous for the Country"]

[Text] Anenecuilco, Morelia, 8 Aug - The government will be in a position to control inflationary pressures and price increases throughout the rest of the year, reported Planning and Budget Secretary Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, but warned that sudden fluctuations in the exchange rate would not be advantageous for Mexico. For this reason, he declared, he is against revaluing the peso.

The official disclosed that steps are being taken to prevent inflationary growth from exceeding the rate of 18 percent. The measures include increasing the supply of basic goods offered and moderating credit, public expenditures and the amount of money in circulation.

De la Madrid Hurtado--interviewed shortly before President Lopez Portillo arrived here to preside over ceremonies commemorating the centennial of the birth of Gen Emiliano Zapata--also explained that private investment was continuing to grow in priority areas.

The question was brought up that in the opinion of certain Mexican economists it would be advisable to revalue the Mexican peso now, to which the Planning and Budget secretary replied:

"I believe that sudden changes in the exchange rate are not advantageous for the country. I think the Mexican economy needs to keep its exports and tourist industry competitive, so I do not agree with the tendency to revalue the Mexican peso."

He denied the reports from the private sector's Economic Studies Center to the effect that investment would suffer a decline

during the second half of this year. "I see investment as very high in Mexico, and the trend is above what we had expected. There is a great deal of enthusiasm, and projects are under way that originated in the private sector," he indicated.

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CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

ANNUAL PETROBONDS YIELD--Even if international oil prices do not rise, petrobonds will pay an annual yield of 18.70 percent net. Each increase in the price of crude oil will be translated into notable percentage yields on those amounts. Analysts from the Mexfir investment firm yesterday explained that bonds reaching maturity on 30 April 1980 could yield 26.60 percent if the crude price rises 5 percent, and petrobond yields could go as high as 34.51 percent if the price increases 10 percent. This makes petrobonds an attractive investment alternative, apart from the security they offer in case of a change in parity of the peso, since their guarantee lies in barrels of oil quoted in dollars. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Aug 79 p 5-A] 8631

CSO: 3010



HAVANA REPORTS ON REVOLUTION'S PROGRESS, CDS CREATION

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 17 Aug 79 pp 62-65

[Article by Carlos Pineiro Loreda: "The Revolution on the March"]

[Text] No phrase can better sum up the current situation in Nicaragua than the one Maj Humberto Ortega, member of the Joint National Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], pronounced at a mass meeting in Managua: "The Sandinist revolution is picking up a country in ruins."

The ruins are not merely material. They also include the devastating effects of nearly half a century of the Somoza dictatorship, effects that are far more harmful than the destruction wrought by the recent civil war.

The Somoza dynasty was like a long and seemingly endless nightmare, a sea of bloodshed and repression, a political and social disease that engulfed the Nicaraguan people -- especially the poor -- in a permanent state of poverty and misery.

That is why the people are now going out into the streets shouting for joy, celebrating the victory, acclaiming their leaders and remembering their martyrs.

That is why one woman came up to me and said:

"We have finally won. Now we have the right to build a free country.... As for the beast Somoza, we do not even want to hear his name."

Intense Times

In the 48 hours that I have been in Managua, I have not seen a single face marked by sadness or despair. Despite the unemployment, the lack of money and food, the people feel happy, optimistic, confident.

They are living through intense times, the unrepeatable times of revolutionary triumph, fully enjoying the feeling of being able to walk the

streets in complete freedom, without fear of the excesses of the now-defunct and long-hated National Guard of the tyrant.

In the city, the situation is gradually returning to normal. Electricity and water have been totally restored. Volunteers are repairing the avenues using the bricks -- from one of Somoza's factories -- that 2 months before had provided material to build barricades and halt the advance of the enemy troops. The Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) are organizing in the barrios in order to distribute food to those most in need and begin vaccination campaigns and other social tasks in addition to that of exercising revolutionary vigilance. The streets are being cleaned with enthusiasm and the debris caused by the genocidal bombing of the civilian population by the enemy planes is being removed. The image of war is being eliminated with extraordinary rapidity in order to impose a more healthy one: national reconstruction, a task of front-ranking importance.

Radio, television and the newspaper BARRICADA, which have become official organs of the FSLN, report the dizzying events of the day: the most recent orders of the Government of National Reconstruction, activities in the ministries, orders from the General Command of the Sandinist People's Army, and so on.

On all fronts, the people are fighting to establish order and meet their most immediate needs.

Only a few days after the victory, the Ministry of Public Education announced the beginning of a national literacy campaign aimed at teaching over 650,000 Nicaraguans to read and write within a year and a half. Provisions for the normalization of the 1979 school year have also been issued.

And yet, not everything can be solved so rapidly. The country has a scarcity of food and medicine. Despite international aid that arrives in the capital daily on planes from different nations and institutions and that is distributed free by the CDS and the Red Cross, it is difficult to obtain basic commodities.

In Managua, the Eastern Market has been set up. Tiny stores have sprung up and are selling some fruits and vegetables from the farms around the city along with other merchandise. But this is very little compared with what must be done: the daily distribution of food throughout the country to over a million persons, most of whom are out of work.

Whatever was left of the city after the 1972 earthquake, which totally destroyed the factories and commercial facilities of the urban center, was leveled by the bombs of Somoza's planes. In addition, a considerable number of houses suffered damage or were flattened in the outlying areas of the city, where there was a bitter house-by-house, street-by-street struggle during the months of June and July.

Public transportation also suffered serious damage. It is difficult to get around in the capital. Only about 25 percent of the vehicles are in operation. The rest were put out of commission by the bombs dropped on the civilian population by the dictatorship. Some 500 buses were destroyed.

A study is now being made of the possibility of using the battered railroad as an urban train running east to west in Managua and stopping every six blocks. The government has approached other countries about the acquisition of the needed vehicles.

#### Defense Committees (CDS)

The current difficulties do not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the Nicaraguan people. One of the first institutions set up by the Revolutionary Government was a mass organization: the Sandinist Defense Committees.

Only recently created, these committees are being trained and structured on all blocks and in all barrios.

In search of a CDS, our group of Cuban journalists came to the Santa Rosa barrio in the eastern section of the city. We talked with some of its leaders.

Leonel Martínez Sanchez, 24, is the propaganda representative of the Santa Rosa CDS. He explained that Managua has been divided into three sectors and that they belong to the northeast sector, which has ten barrios and colonies.

"How are the committees formed?" we asked.

"The Sandinist Defense Committees are set up on every block and have five members," they explained. "Residents are called to a meeting and they freely chose their representatives. Next, the zone councils are elected, followed by the barrio committee, which has 20 representatives.... We have to handle many matters because we do not want to leave the government junta to do all the work. We must all work on national reconstruction and one of our basic tasks is making the people aware of this need."

"Do you also distribute food?"

"The supply representative surveys every zone's needs for food by means of a census and we try to find it. We cannot get everything we need because food must be sent to the peasants, whose situation is worse than our own, and the people here understand that very well...."

"How long has this committee been in operation?"

"Our mass organization was already being set up a long time ago, when the dictator was still here," says Ibelice Corea, an 18-year-old student who is the ideology official of the CDS. "We helped the guerrillas secretly."

We knew that without the aid of the masses, the revolution would never come to power...."

"Santa Rosa was one of the hardest hit barrios," Leonel Martinez continues. "We called it one of the strongest barricades in Managua. Here, the National Guard could not advance even 100 meters in 25 days, despite their M-16 rifles and their Galils. In the northern part of Portezuelos, they positioned five tanks and put five more beyond that. There were also 52 snipers. The soldiers came from the Basic Infantry School (EEBI), which we called the 'school of criminals.'"

"How did you defend yourselves?"

"We had a 5,000-meter-long trench from Portezuelos to the 14 de Septiembre colony. There were about 800 soldiers there. In the beginning, we had only 22-caliber rifles and a few machine guns taken from the enemy.... The Guard was firing on the people indiscriminately, using tanks, rockets and shells.... You have seen the damage.... In many areas, we had holes where we could hide when attacked by the planes. We left with the soldiers of the regular Sandinist units during the tactical withdrawal and then we returned. Now many of us belong to the militia."

Leonel enumerated the many tasks at hand: keeping a watchful eye on counter-revolutionary attempts, preventing the infiltration of revolutionary ranks by Somoza supporters, discovering the presence of snipers (who are still trying to frighten the people by shooting sporadically at night), seeing that the people are vaccinated for tetanus, promoting health campaigns, giving political talks, and so on.

Nearly at the close of our visit to the CDS, activist Maria Elena Rodriguez, a 35-year-old housewife who lost one of her nine children in the war, told us:

"We always knew that the revolution was going to achieve its goal, that it was going to win. I lost a daughter, who was brutally shot down by the National Guard.... We also lost several comrades.... But this revolution has triumphed and I believe that so much blood was not shed in vain. We are working enthusiastically to achieve a real new, free Nicaragua, not like the Nicaragua where we have lived for so many years, where the children could not even go to school because they might be killed on the way by the dictator's National Guard."

We bid them farewell, wishing them success in their victory, in the consolidation of the revolution.

#### Mass Event

We toured the impersonal bunker in the Tiscapa foothills, where the government and the FSLN now have offices. As we looked at the office

of the tyrant, whose seat no one wants to occupy, we were visited by Humberto Ortega, who invited us to attend a mass meeting where he was to speak. It would be held in Don Bosco.

Along with the leader, we arrived at the Don Bosco CDS. The meeting was held in the burning hot midday sun. Its purpose was to make the name changes of several streets official. The streets had taken the names of fallen soldiers and revolutionary martyrs.

A platform was set up and the representatives of the barrio joined Humberto. Hundreds of persons were chanting slogans, carrying signs praising the triumph of the revolution, the triumph of Sandino's cause.

There were many speakers. They all agreed on one point: The Sandinist Defense Committees occupy an outstanding place in the tasks of national reconstruction because the people have already committed themselves, for as one comrade said, "it is our responsibility to build Nicaragua, to make step by step the free Nicaragua that we have always dreamed of."

Finally, Humberto Ortega spoke. He was greeted with loud applause. A squadron of militia men and women, like the many that are daily seen in Managua wearing the olive-green uniform, their guns over their shoulders, presented arms to the member of the General Command of the Sandinist People's Army. Rifle rounds were fired in honor of the visitor and in memory of those who had fallen in battle.

Ortega spoke with great emotion. He praised the organization of the Don Bosco Committee and said:

"The Sandinist People's Revolution is picking up a country in ruins. And yet, we are sure that with the same enthusiasm, the same courage with which we recently faced the enemy's weapons, we shall also face these new struggles in order to make Nicaragua the society of free men for which over 40,000 Nicaraguans have died in the last 40 years.

"The triumph of the Sandinist people's insurrection is basically due to the participation of all the people, fundamentally, of the poorest sector of our society, the people who suffered the most under Somocismo.

"We are going to rebuild everything that must be rebuilt and destroy all the harmful traces that still remain of Somocismo.

"If yesterday we were willing to shed our blood, today we must be willing to sweat in order to be able to rebuild this Nicaragua in ruins and make the great Nicaragua that all Nicaraguans truly deserve.

"We must work with a collective spirit. Only in this way shall we be able to carry out the tasks of national reconstruction.



"The residents of all of these eastern barrios, like all of our people, must keep a watchful eye out for the provocations of the Somocists who are everywhere. They must watch for the extremists who, by disguising themselves as defenders of the working class, disguising themselves as radicals, confuse our people and demand more than can be truly achieved at this time.

"We want the society of free men for which Sandino fought.... We are going to build that society of men free of exploiters and oppressors, but we are going to do it gradually, step by step, little by little. At the present time, the most basic thing is the unity of the hardest hit sectors, of workers and peasants, with the rest of Nicaraguan society. At this time, we must all be united behind the program of national reconstruction.

"Little by little, we shall organize better. Little by little, we shall win our battles against the economic disorder that exists. We have inherited great economic backwardness. We cannot expect success in 15 or 20 days or 1 year.

"We are aware that the basic driving force preventing this process from being confused by the right or the left is an aware people.

"We must eliminate all the defects left by Somocismo. Only by being very vigilant about our weaknesses shall we be able to create the new men that this revolutionary process requires.

"Unity, victory, army, Sandinist Front, party of the revolution: That is the key to victory! Onward!"

A tremendous ovation, along with the slogans "Freedom or Death!" "Our Nation or Death!" "We Shall Overcome!" concluded the mass meeting. Maj Humberto Ortega left the platform and joined the people in order to christen the streets of the community of Don Bosco. Everyone wanted to embrace him and speak to him. Among the people were many children and women, young people and old, soldiers and civilians. All were together, united. That is how things are in the new Nicaragua.

#### With the People in Camoapa

The people of Camoapa decided to free a dozen prisoners who were in jail on the charge of having cooperated with Somocismo.

It was the masses themselves who voted in favor of the measure at an unusual meeting presided over by the minister of (internal) government, Maj Tomas Borge, opposite the church in this small town of some 5,000 inhabitants, situated at the foot of a mountain range 123 kilometers north of Managua.

Borge arrived in Camoapa, whose main source of income is livestock raising, in order to join with the local government junta and FSLN leaders there in studying problems that had been brought to his attention.

When the people learned of the presence of the Sandinist leader, they spontaneously gathered around him in the park opposite the church. They arrived on foot or in trucks. Within a few minutes, more than 1,000 persons were on hand.

Borge walked right into the crowd that was so anxious to talk with him. Crossing the park, he came to the place opposite the church and there, using a loudspeaker, talked to the people.

"It is by speaking with you that we can learn something about what is happening here," he said.

Rather than a speech, the leader initiated an open dialog. He heard all proposals.

"We cannot solve everything here today," he emphasized.

He finally came to the matter of the prisoners in jail.

Borge said that no one wanted to be guilty of an injustice but that justice had to be done when necessary. "We have said that we are going to be generous, but we are also going to be just. Those who committed crimes must be tried."

The church sacristan began to toll bells. The crowd chanted "Freedom or Death!" The minister waited for the people to calm down and one by one mentioned the names of the prisoners. One by one, the prisoners who had not committed murders were freed by the people by a show of hands. Only in two cases was it decided to make a more thorough investigation to clear up any doubt.

There was more applause, more tolling of the bells, more revolutionary slogans chanted by the people at the top of their lungs.

Once more Borge spoke: "Those who are guilty of crimes and torture must be tried and sentenced, but those who merely committed political errors must be given a chance to redeem themselves.

"We must allow those who were mistaken to have the right to participate in this fine task of the national reconstruction of our country. We do not want to destroy men but to rebuild men," he added.

He then asked the people how the Sandinist soldiers were behaving.

"Very well," the people shouted.

"Have they killed anyone? Have they been torturing people? Have they shown a lack of respect?"

"No!" the throng shouted.

"That is how things must be. Our army must be precisely the opposite of what the National Guard was.

"Our soldiers must show profound respect for the people and be full of deep love for the people.

"The excesses, the arrogance, the hatred of the National Guard cannot ever reappear in Nicaragua in any shape or form.

"Any soldier who dares to raise his voice against the people is not a Sandinist soldier.

"We have been implacable in war and we shall also be implacable with those who lack respect for the people."

The minister spoke of other matters: the need to defend the revolution, the urgent need to put an end to discrimination against women and ensure the welfare of children and all the people, their health and education.

"There is no danger in this revolution, which is deeply Nicaraguan, because this revolution is irreversible," he concluded. "We shall all work for the reconstruction of our nation, keep a watchful eye out for enemies, be generous in victory and implacable in combat."

The people greeted these words with thundering applause. They had joined together in a spontaneous assembly to make use of true democracy. Meetings such as this one are not the exception now in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people now have the floor.

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TRADE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW INTERNATIONAL MARKETING BODY

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Comrade Alejandro Martinez Cuenca has reported at a news conference on the creation of national firms under the national system for foreign and domestic trade. This will break international ties with transnationals and consolidate Latin American efforts endorsed by our government to benefit coffee, sugar and cottongrowers. Here is an excerpt of what Comrade Martinez Cuenca said:

[Begin recording] These are marketing firms. INRA [presumably National Institute for Agrarian Reform] is the production agency. Through land reform we are distributing land and raising production capacity. What land reform does is to promote production, and the national sugar, coffee or cotton firms will market it internationally. Thus we are all intimately linked because one agency is in charge of production and land tenure and the other is in charge of international marketing operations. These agencies will be under what [words indistinct] the national foreign trade system, which has not been fully set up yet. Within that system there will be a body to regulate Nicaragua's marketing policy of the aforementioned products and export and import products, and those firms will come under that regulating body as its executive arms.

[Words indistinct] I think this is one of the first positive international results of the excellent work of our government and junta in setting up a single export channel for our goods under state control. We are being allowed to participate actively in Latin American groups of a similar nature and are taking a position of breaking international dependence, especially on the transnationals, and those groups will be consolidated through the firm support that our government wants to give every Latin American effort to consolidate strong Latin American economic blocs that will enable us to break the ties of dependence on the transnationals and benefit the country more than before. [End recording]

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## NICARAGUA

### TEN NEW LABOR UNIONS REGISTER WITH MINISTRY

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Ten new labor unions with legal status registered this week with the Ministry of Labor. They are: The Union of Pilots, Mechanics and Miscellaneous Aviation Workers of Chinandega [Sindicato de Pilotos, Mecanicos y Trabajadores Varios de Aviacion de Chinandega], the Union of (Retor) de Managua], the Union of Sandinist Brewery and Related Workers of Managua [Sindicato Union de Trabajadores Sandinistas Cervecedores y Afiliados de Managua] and the Coastal Union of Revolutionary Workers of Bluefields [Sindicato Costeno de Trabajadores Revolucionarios de Bluefields].

Also approved were the Liberation Union of Coastal Workers of Bluefields [Sindicato Liberacion del Trabajador Costeno de Bluefields], the Union of Artistic Workers of Bluefields [Sindicato de Trabajadores Artisticos de Bluefields], Union of [word indistinct] International Workers of Managua [Sindicato de Trabajadores Internacionales [word indistinct] de Managua], Union of Slaughterhouse and Tannery Workers of Pompeya, Esteli [Sindicato de Trabajadores Mataderos y Tenerias de Pompeya, Esteli], the Union of Workers of (Arsa y Repieza Sergio Conte) of Managua [Sindicato de Trabajadores de (Arsa y Repieza Sergio Conte) de Managua] and the Union of the Practica Industry of Managua [Sindicato de la Industria Practica de Managua].

CSO: 3010



COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Interview with Eric Blandon, director of the Ministry of Government's Information and Complaint Department, on 3 September in Managua--recorded]

[Text] [Answer--in progress] Normally, we ask people who come to this office to lodge complaints, to give us as much information as they can, names, political affiliation, work address and anything else that might help to solve the case against the persons they are accusing.

We often deal with the wives of national guardsmen who are in prison, lodging complaints which turn out to be absolutely false. By the time we find this out, however, investigations, inquiries and other actions have been carried out; some officials have been asked to come to Managua to help in the investigation, only to find out later that the complaints were unfounded or false. We are concerned about this situation. We do not know what is behind all this.

[Question] Comrade Blandon, we have also learned that this department is going to set up an office where people can denounce the enemies of the revolutionary government. Can you tell us anything about this?

[Answer] The Information and Complaint Department was established for two main reasons: The first is to have an office where people can denounce those in authority who commit excesses. In other words, here, we handle the cases of people who feel that they have been abused physically or mentally. It is our duty to try to find an immediate solution to the problem. The second purpose for opening this department was to set up an office where the people could denounce the enemies of the people and report to the authorities the existence of counterrevolutionaries in the country. This department is going to publish, in every newspaper in the country, the photograph of all war prisoners being held in prison so that people can denounce any of these persons they saw killing, arresting and torturing other people. This revolution, which is fundamentally the people's revolution, has large files which it can use to carry out investigations, and these files are based on what the people who cannot forget their enemies, remember. This department is going to see that this is carried out properly.

## NICARAGUA

### BRIEFS

**CUBAN TEACHERS**--Managua, 5 Sep (AFP)--One thousand Cuban teachers will arrive in Nicaragua during the next few months to develop a program of educational assistance, the Nicaraguan Government press office said here today. The government has stressed the urgent need to unfold a national campaign to make the population literate as quickly as possible. The Social Welfare Ministry today announced the departure of about 600 children for Cuba, where they will continue their primary and secondary studies. They will be studying on Cuban scholarships made available to the Nicaraguan Government. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 2350 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA]

**LABOR LEADER VISITS YUGOSLAVIA**--Spokesmen of the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] have revealed that Comrade Pedro Ortiz will leave for Yugoslavia in mid-September. The Yugoslav unions have organized several activities in what they call Latin American Week, which will start on 17 September. They established a special day for Nicaragua during that week. For that reason, they extended an invitation to the CST, which chose [word indistinct] Pedro Ortiz. Consequently, the CST leader will leave the country on 15 September at the latest.

CSO: 3010

## AP DRAFT ELECTION PLATFORM OUTLINED BEFORE DEBATE BEGINS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 4

[Article: "AP Election Platform To Be Debated by Party's Populist Cadres, Says Ulloa at Ninth Congress"]

[Text] The AP [Popular Action] draft election platform outline approved yesterday by the party's ninth congress will be debated by all the party's populist cadres from 5 September 1979 to 27 February 1980.

According to information released at the plenary yesterday by Manuel Ulloa, chairman of the outline drafting commission, the debate will be promoted with the object of incorporating in the final election platform the definitive issues that will guide the party's action between 1980 and 1982.

He said the platform will include the detailed projects, programs, legal provisions and recommendations needed to assure its execution and the attainment of its proposed goals.

### The Platform's Underlying Concepts

Ulloa stated that the premises on which the platform rests are, among others, a quest for social solidarity, promotion of full employment, reorganization of agricultural production intensifying agrarian reform, and ennoblement of the nation's spiritual and moral values.

Also, he added, the enjoyment of unrestricted freedom of expression and the right of criticism, such as to enable the strictest censure of the government's actions; increased production; unflagging support of the concept and undertakings to achieve Latin American integration; and the safeguarding of national sovereignty through improvement of our armed forces.

After discussing the nation's situation, Ulloa revealed the AP's draft platform guidelines in regard to government, the agricultural sector, mining, energy, transportation, housing, industry, tourism, trade, health, education, labor, public administration, defense, science, political economy, etc.

## Reversion of Certain Public Enterprises to the Private Sector

Referring to the state, he affirmed it is urgent to define during the coming period the priority areas of government action, rationalizing the public administration, streamlining its operations, and improving the quality of the public services it provides.

He added that during the next administration's tenure, the government's priority action must be concentrated in the basic services areas of nutrition, health, education and housing, the depressed situation of which is notorious.

At this point, he indicated that the AP platform advocates the reversion of certain public enterprises to the private sector, mainly through the medium of widely-held shares, to avoid creating monopolies.

He also said that public enterprises must be subjected to the most exacting inspection and criticism; that the trade monopoly now in the hands of the state needs to be reviewed and corrected; and that the centralization and burdensome administrative costs of government must be reduced forthwith.

## Fulfillment of the Agrarian Reform Process

Referring to the farming and animal husbandry sector, he said that a vast rural development plan is being contemplated that would put into immediate operation an emergency plan to fulfill and improve the agrarian reform process, correcting its deficiencies.

He indicated that the development plan would over the long term assure the reduction of the urban-rural imbalances, bring well-being to sectors that are marginal to the agrarian reform process, create an adequate productive structure, rationalize crops, and build up industrial agriculture.

## Foreign Capital Investment in Large-Scale Mining

Ulloa stated that in regard to mining, the platform seeks to define the rules of the game for participation by foreign capital in the development of large-scale mining, preferably in association and together with Peruvian national investors, by creating the necessary conditions for this participation to be effected in the form of widely held shares of stock.

He pointed out that the proposed guidelines to be followed take into account increasing the existing refinery capacity, prioritizing coal exploration projects, augmenting Mining Bank resources, among other things.

## Recognition of PETROPERU Participation

Referring subsequently to energy, he stated that the AP draft platform recognizes and supports PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency] and ELECTROPERU [Peruvian State Electricity Enterprise] participation in the development of the nation's oil and energy potentials, but also recognizes that these organizations lack the necessary financial resources.

In this regard, he said it will be necessary to encourage participation by the national and foreign private sectors in the exploration and exploitation of these material resources within the framework of public bidding norms.

Ulloa made clear that AP agrees that the state should have its own communications facilities, but in no form such as would exclude participation by the private sector.

#### Other Aspects

In the industrial sector, he said the state should stimulate private initiative, and in the case of public services, energy and other basic sectors the state should participate directly only when any other form of participation is impossible.

He also stated that private enterprise activity must take place under freely competitive conditions.

In regard to education, he stated that the platform proposes the establishment of teaching as a career, evaluation and critical analysis of the educational reform program, fostering of research centers, and installation of community production shops.

Regarding labor, AP advocates elimination of the existing wage and salary gap between Lima and the rest of the country and advocates participation by the worker in the management, benefits and ownership of the enterprise.

Relative to political economy, AP holds that the present condition of our economy demands a complete and internally coherent economic program which addresses both the conjunctural and the institutional problems simultaneously and which is geared to the medium term.

The economic program--he says--must provide for resumption of investment, gradual reduction of the inflation rate, allocation of productive resources to the export sector, revision of tax legislation, and limitations on the growth rate of public spending.

Manuel Ulloa presented the outline of the draft platform yesterday noon. It was approved 2 hours later by the delegates who attended the Congress.

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LEDESMA CANNOT SPEAK FOR FOCEP, BLANCO SAYS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] The PRT [Workers Revolutionary Party] through its top leader, Hugo Blanco Galdos, has denied Genaro Ledesma Izquieta's authority to speak for FOCEP [Student-Peasant-Worker Popular Front].

Blanco indicated that the only organism authorized to speak in the name of FOCEP is its National Executive Committee, which is to meet on Wednesday, 15 August at 1900 hours.

Blanco pointed out that in this regard, the alleged "expulsion of Enrique Fernandez Chacon and of the PST [Workers Socialist Party] from FOCEP, unilaterally decided by Ledesma," has no validity.

"Genaro Ledesma Izquieta's affirmations are merely his personal opinions, with which we are in total disagreement," said Blanco.

Blanco indicated that if an expulsion is in question, it must be decided by consensus in accordance with the articles of association. "However," he said, "there has not been a consensus. Not even a meeting of the Executive Committee was awaited to decide a matter as serious as the expulsion of one of FOCEP's founding sectors.

"Ledesma argues that FOCEP's articles of association were valid only for the elections to the Constituent Assembly. If that is the case, FOCEP should be declared dissolved, but then no one should speak in its name."

It Must Be Dissolved or Continue in Existence as a Whole

Blanco insisted that the PRT will remain part of FOCEP and will continue calling for unity, since it is not in favor of expelling anyone despite some serious occurrences such as that of having shown contempt for FOCEP's articles of association.

He said that if the Ledesma group wants to leave FOCEP it should do so, but under another name. "Aside from this, only two alternatives remain: that

FOCEP be dissolved or that it continue functioning as a whole. Its name as a whole cannot be used to express the opinion of just one of its parts," he said.

Blanco pointed out that FOCEP's articles of association had been signed not only by Genaro Ledesma but also by Hernan Cuentas Anci of the POMR [Revolutionary Marxist Workers Party], Fausto Mayorga of Banco de Credito, Hugo Ballena of the PST, and Juan Villa of the FIR POC (subsequently merged with the PST).

Blanco emphasized that the PRT considers it necessary to maintain the unity of FOCEP and to air out all the problems facing this front at a national convention.

9399

CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. THREE-MILE SEA POLICY

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 4

[Article: "Ecuadoreans and Peruvians Support Enlarging the Scope of Our Relations"]

[Text] Ambassador Carlos Garcia Bedoya, the minister of foreign relations, returned to our capital on 12 August, after representing the government at the funeral rites in the city of Trujillo for the former president of the Constituent Assembly, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, and heading the official Peruvian delegation to the Ecuadorean republic's change of government ceremony.

Upon his arrival shortly after 1300 hours he was greeted in the name of the president of the republic by Presidential Aide-de-Camp Lt Col GC Raul Bastante Vinata.

Present at the airport on his arrival were Ambassador Juan Jose Calle, secretary general of foreign relations, together with other high officials of the ministry.

In Quito, Minister Garcia Bedoya accomplished several missions and held talks with executives and ministers of that government who came to the Ecuadorean capital for the assumption of office by Dr Jaime Roldos Aguilera.

Besieged by reporters shortly after his arrival in Lima, Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya replied to their questions as follows:

[Question] Mr Minister, what can you tell us regarding a statement endorsed in Quito by the Andean nations?

[Answer] The statement to which you refer was endorsed not only by the Andean nations but also by the presidents of Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, and by the head of government of Spain, Mr Suarez, in support of the progress of democracy in Latin America and of the most recent successes attained by the restoration of democracy especially in Ecuador and Bolivia. So, it seems to me that that too has been an important step....

[Question] Mr Minister, did you have an opportunity to discuss with the Andean Pact ministers the military operations that have been ordered by the American government in Foreign jurisdictional waters? My question is: What will be the attitude of the Andean Pact, and particularly that of Peru, toward this new step by the United States?

[Answer] That problem is in fact not limited solely to the Andean Pact countries but extends to the countries of the South Pacific, not all of which are in the Andean Pact. The information we have gathered is still not sufficient on which to base a definitive statement, but based on that information I can say to you that at this stage in the evolution of Sea Law and after all that has taken place in this regard we categorically reject any policy seeking to antedate positions that are now, legally and factually, totally obsolete. The United States' announcement of its decision in this regard, coming as it did at the very moment when the Law of the Sea Conference was in session in New York, appears to us utterly unseemly and ill-timed.

We are going to study very carefully all the information we have been able to gather in the ministry and will soon take an official position in the matter.

[Question] Did you discuss this matter at all with the American representative who was present at the presidential assumption of office in Ecuador?

[Answer] I mentioned to the U.S. delegation which came to Quito our profound concern over this development and our alarm over the possibility that it may represent a backward step in the U.S. position in this matter.

[Question] Mr Minister, very recently a Cuban government delegation visited Lima. Can you inform us as to the results?

[Answer] As you know, the purpose of that visit was to see the president of the republic and reiterate the invitation that had already been extended to him to attend the summit meeting of nonaligned countries. That, then, was the very specific purpose of that visit. We, of course, took the occasion to inform the Cuban delegates of Peru's position on nonalignment. Our position is unmistakably clear. As you know, we hold strictly to the basic principles of nonalignment in the sense not only of not committing ourselves to either of the two major power spheres but also of maintaining our own, truly independent, position with respect to nonalignment. We shall hold firmly to this position.

[Question] How does Peru view the announcement by Nicaragua's new government regarding its joining the movement of the nonaligned nations?

[Answer] To me it appears perfectly in order and we shall be pleased to welcome into the nonaligned movement a country that has fought so valiantly to assert its own national identity against any type of dictatorship.

[Question] Mr Minister, the Chilean foreign minister, in transit through Lima yesterday, said that he is seeking what will bring us closer together rather than what will separate us in a quest for improving relations between our two countries. Would you care to comment on this?

[Answer] I am pleased that the Chilean foreign minister has said that and am hopeful that he can take the steps necessary to substantiate that statement, as indeed we could also do at the appropriate time.

[Question] Meanwhile, are relations still as they were some months ago?

[Answer] Meanwhile, relations continue in the state of which you are aware.

[Question] Has a decision been reached, Mr Minister, on the makeup of the delegation that will go to Havana?

[Answer] As you all know, the fundamental objective of that meeting is at the level of heads of state. However, the prior proceedings to the meeting of the heads of state call for two other meetings: one on a technical level and one at the foreign ministerial level, with all of this culminating in the heads-of-state meeting. Thus, when the president of the republic's final decision in the matter is known the Peruvian delegation will be constituted for the different levels.

[Question] Has the Peruvian Government named a new ambassador to Nicaragua yet?

[Answer] We are at this time looking for the most appropriate person to name to a position of such importance and such significance at this juncture, and we hope to be able to announce within the next few days the name of Peru's representative in Nicaragua.

[Question] Mr Minister, could you inform us on the results of your talks with the new Ecuadorean authorities?

[Answer] I bring with me a very special greeting from President Roldos to President Morales Bermudez, and the impression I have gained, as much from my talks with President Roldos as with Foreign Minister Pareja Diez Canseco, is that they, like we, are motivated by the firmest desire to gradually enlarge the scope and magnitude of our relations--to find new forms of cooperation, that is, for advancing along the road of friendship and understanding between our two countries.

[Question] What can you tell us regarding the official government representation which you headed to the funeral for the president of the Constituent Assembly, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre?

[Answer] I am sure you were all given timely information. The funeral of a man of such eminence as Haya de la Torre was indeed a solemn and deeply felt occasion, and it was an honor to me to head our government's representation at that ceremony, the meaning of which holds such a sorrowful place in our national life.



## URUGUAY

### UN RIGHTS PANEL NOTES TORTURE, DETENTION CASES

Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1552 GMT 31 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Geneva, 31 Aug (LATIN)--The UN Human Rights Commission issued today its first statement based on individual charges in which it said that the Uruguayan military government tortured a citizen and detained another two persons, thus disregarding an international convention on human rights.

The commission, which is made up of 18 experts, said that Jose Luis Massera, mathematics professor and former deputy of the national assembly, had been tortured and had received permanent injuries.

Luis Maria Bazzano Ambrosini and Martha Valentine de Massera were held incomunicado, noted the commission.

The three persons were detained in 1975 and 1976 for alleged subversive activities.

The statement was issued today in Geneva and New York and was previously submitted to the Uruguayan Government and to Mariana Hernandez Valentini de Bazzano, who made the charges on behalf of her husband, her mother and her stepfather.

The commission stated that Uruguay violated an international agreement which has been in force in Uruguay since 1976.

Uruguay is among the 21 countries which have agreed to uphold the human rights agreement and to enable its citizens to submit their complaints to the commission once all the domestic appeals have been exhausted.

UN officials said that the issue on possible measures against Uruguay have not been discussed.

Another Uruguayan citizen, Julian Gonzalez Guyer stated today in a press conference in Geneva that he had just been released after spending almost 7 years in prison.

He said his arrest started when he was forced to sign a statement in which he said he was a member of the Tupamaros leftist movement.

He noted that at the beginning of 1979 he was given the option of staying in a military prison or to seek refuge on his own in a western European country of his choice.

Maria Almeida de Quinteros said in the press conference that Uruguayan soldiers had taken her daughter, Elena Almeida de Quinteros, who is 33 years old, and allegedly responsible for subversive attacks, from the grounds of the Venezuelan embassy in Montevideo in June 1976.

This incident led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries the following month. Mrs Almeida said that the Venezuelan authorities recently told her that diplomatic relations with Uruguay would not be reestablished as long as her daughter was not seen alive and in good health.

The Uruguayan exiles said that there are between 3,000 and 5,000 political prisoners in Uruguay and that they are able to give a list of 112 persons who have disappeared without leaving any clues.

CSO: 3010

COMMISSION STUDIES NEW STATUTES FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Aug 79 PY

[Text] The political affairs commission of the armed forces is holding weekly meetings with ministers to speed up the preparation of guidelines for the new constitution and the statute for political parties. Efforts are thus being made to normalize institutional and political aspects of Uruguay in order not to change the plans made by the highest national authorities.

The commission has already held meetings on two occasions with ministers and will continue to do so every week. Once the guidelines for the new constitution are drawn up, they will be submitted to the council of state.

The statute for political parties is also under study by the commission and it has been learned that it will retain the characteristics already outlined.

It has also been reported that the commission in charge of interpreting institutional act No 4 is currently gathering information at the national level to judge which citizens could be rehabilitated to carry out political activities.

CSO: 3010

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

SHOE EXPORTS TO HUNGARY--Montevideo, 13 Aug (AFP)--The Hungarian commercial attache announced that Hungary has purchased 13,500 pairs of shoes made in Uruguay for \$180,000 and that they will be shipped in the next few days. He added that this is the first of a series of Uruguayan shoe exports to Hungary. The value of the total operation is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$700,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY]

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